

JEWISH OBSERVER

AND

MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

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WHY NOT TELL THE PEOPLE ?

—page 3

COMMENT

NASSER, AFRICA AND LAVON

A new kind of African challenge may emerge from the summit conference of African neutralist leaders which opened in Casablanca on Wednesday. Its real significance, however, was not to be found in its published agenda, which was, so to speak, a foregone conclusion. The participants will have no undue difficulties in reaching agreement, at least on paper, about their attitude to the Congo situation, the Algerian referendum and the French atom bomb.

Far more interesting, and no doubt much less publicised, will be their discussion of their attitude to the recently concluded conference at Abidjan, where the West African states which had formerly belonged to the French community agreed on a policy broadly in harmony with that of the United Nations and the western countries. But even this will not be the real touchstone of the Casablanca summit.

* * *

Strange as it may seem, a curious combination of circumstances has made African relations with Israel the most informative indicator of the degree of agreement which may be reached at Casablanca. It would, therefore, be quite wrong to look at the Casablanca summit as a mere counterblast to the earlier conference of the former French states, or as a simple black and white issue of pro-westerners against anti-colonialists. The fact is, that the Israel issue has intruded in a big way on the planned agenda.

As the discussion is to be really private, this will be the first opportunity the African neutralist leaders have had to embark on a comprehensive dialogue about their respective attitudes and relations with Israel. They cover a surprisingly wide range and are far from identical. At one extreme is President Nasser's uncompromising refusal to recognise even the existence of Israel, and his fierce insistence (encouraged by Moscow) that none of the African states should act any differently.

But President Nasser has the full support only of the unimportant Libyan delegation. Guinea, which is very neutralist and pro-Soviet, still has relatively good relations with Israel and receives some Israeli technical aid for its education programme. Mali, which occupies the key position of the former French Sudan south of the Sahara, has only recently concluded a series of agreements with Israel, covering both defence and economic aid. Ghana's President Nkrumah has repeatedly made his position clear; he has urged Nasser to change his attitude, and he is certainly not likely to accept the Nasserist position at Casablanca. King Mohammed of

Morocco is expected to give some support to Nasser, but it is unlikely to carry much weight at the present time, in view of Morocco's difficult internal situation.

It would be quite wrong, however, to place too much weight on the significance of direct Israeli aid to the African countries. What is far more important is the indirect effect of what Israel stands for today in Africa. What counts is what she does at home, not what she does abroad. Her example is what matters to the Africans much more than her aid—though even this also explains the otherwise inexplicable recrudescence of Soviet diplomatic and propaganda activity directed against Israel's position in Africa. For, unlike the British, French or Americans, Israel's aid to Africa—as Africans see it—is something more than a competition between powerful forces wanting to give economic assistance in return for political friendship. Israel has almost unwittingly become the instrument of a new social philosophy especially adapted and understood in under-developed countries. Israel stands for something more than political independence linked with complete economic dependence on one or the other power bloc, or, what is worse, on both.

The Israelis in Africa and the example of Israel at home have combined to produce a form of practical socialism for use in poor countries which have neither the resources nor the people to follow western capitalist or socialist methods, or to practise Russian communism.

The African countries see Israel as one of them who has made good with limited resources, who has extended the achievement of political independence to the freedom to develop their own country. Therefore, every Israeli achievement is watched with interest and enthusiasm. That is why Israel's latest nuclear break-through has made such a tremendous impact on the Afro-Asian world. For, increasingly, the African countries are beginning to identify themselves with Israeli development. They see in Israel a pathfinder for their own advance.

* * *

It is this that President Nasser will discover as the biggest obstacle to his attempt to turn the Casablanca summit into an anti-Israel demonstration—even with the Soviet help now freely granted to every attempt to undermine Israel's standing in Africa.

But this also emphasises the vital role of Israel's internal affairs in this context, something which Israelis do not seem to appreciate. Thus, the excitement abroad over Israel's newest reactor counted as an enormous plus for Israel's standing in Africa and, by the same token, the Lavon affair has become a disappointing minus. There can be no greater mistake than the assumption that Israel's internal politics are a purely domestic matter. Even if one excludes Diaspora Jewry from any special consideration—as Israelis are inclined to do—the Afro-Asians cannot be so excluded. This should be a sobering thought these days in Israel.

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- Cover: Prime Minister Ben-Gurion in serious mood.
—Photo Camera Press

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JERUSALEM

A NATION CONFUSED

BEHIND THE BEN-GURION RESIGNATION THREAT

from Jon Kimche

Jerusalem:

Suddenly, just as the so-called "affair" is about to reach its climax, a crucial new factor has come on the scene: the Israeli man in the street. He is sick to death of the whole business, and is saying so with ever-increasing emphasis. He has no newspaper and no party to speak for him, so he is saying his own piece in the street, in the buses, at work and at home—and he means to be heard.

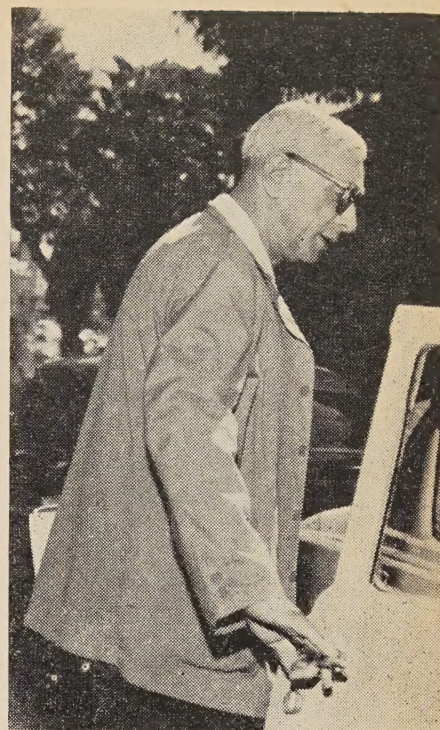
The public is confused and unhappy, and a good deal of the responsibility for this can be laid at the door of the ill-advised censorship, which makes every discussion of the affair an exercise in allusion and speculation—with the natural result that there is not just one mystery, but a dozen, each more mysterious than the previous one.

While the serious press in London, Paris and Washington has been quietly discussing the issues in factual terms, which they assume to be correct, there is none of this here. Everything connected with Lavon is now wrapped in a new kind of jargon which is completely incomprehensible to the average newspaper reader, and the more he just suspects that he knows what is meant, the more annoyed he gets.

Major crisis: This is an almost classical situation, where news blackouts and censorship, accompanied by wild rumours and even wilder speculation, turn an almost normal situation into a major crisis. The damage has been done and there is no going back. The major issue—more important than whether Ben-Gurion stays or not—is what is to be done about the public malaise which has become unmistakable.

Unless one grasps this background to the situation, Ben-Gurion's strange conduct is difficult to understand. Virtually all commentators here, all the papers, all the parties, and the groups within the parties have almost completely ignored this aspect.

Ben-Gurion's threat to resign was taken as a political tactic to get his way, or as an admission that he had gone too far in his counter-attack on Lavon. Every-



LAVON
On the way out?

thing is still assessed in pro- or anti-Lavon terms.

No ivory tower: The actual position seems to be quite different. The widespread assumption that Ben-Gurion has been living in a political ivory tower, cut off from the party membership and the public as a whole, may be true in the purely physical sense. It is not true in the political or intellectual sense.

In fact, Ben-Gurion appears to have been among the first to have appreciated the immeasurable damage which the affair has done and continues to do to the morale of the Israel public, of which the Israeli armed forces are a part. He also understood that his own standing in the country had suffered with the rest.

The combination of Lavon's sustained press campaign, which started much earlier than had been assumed, the discovery of the alleged forgeries, the accusations and counter-accusations of former ministers, officers and officials, and the enthusiastic counter-attack of Ben-Gurion supporters, together with real and imagined leaks to the press and the rigorous censorship, had created a fog-like atmosphere in which suspicion and half-truth flourished.

Nothing settled: The worst thing that could be done under these conditions, and with the public in this unhappy mood, was to propose to paper over the cracks and say nothing. That was what annoyed the Prime Minister so much in

the report of the Ministerial Sub-Committee which recommended last week that the whole matter should now be considered closed.

Ben-Gurion was convinced that this would not settle anything, but only make the public still more suspicious of the Government, and convinced that something was being hidden from them. It would, inevitably, also affect the defence establishment.

The only cure under these conditions had to be a drastic one—to tell the public exactly what had happened and conduct a full, legal, public inquiry. It would hurt, and it would do the country some damage, but not as much as was being done by ineffective secrecy.

Violent explosion: But it would also do some good. It would restore the confidence of the country and get the Lavon affair out of its system. However, Ben-Gurion found himself suddenly prevented from taking any further action by the unanimous recommendation of the Ministerial Committee to close the affair.

At this point, Ben-Gurion exploded with some violence at last week's Cabinet meeting. He explained that the Lavon affair was not confined to just one event in 1954, and as he ranged further afield in his onslaught, there came the emotional breaking-point in the Cabinet.

The Foreign Minister walked out and wrote her resignation. The Minister of Trade and Industry was on the verge of resigning. Finance Minister Eshkol, who had been largely responsible for the Ministerial committee's recommendation to close the Lavon affair, was also upset. Ben-Gurion retorted that he could not accept responsibility for a decision which he was convinced was wrong. He would, therefore, go on leave and resign his office, if there were no alternative solution.

Change in the line-up: Then came the customary meetings of the Mapai Ministers, the party Secretariat and other bodies seeking a solution. After a week of this, there was a significant change of weight in the alignment of the two camps.

By the weekend, Ben-Gurion's supporters in the Cabinet had an undertaking from every Mapai Minister that they would not serve under any Premier other than Ben-Gurion. That seemed to rule out a return of Sharett which had suddenly been mentioned—even by Ben-Gurion himself.

Sharett had wisely kept himself aloof from the affair, and appeared instead as the elder statesman and Israeli spokesman of Diaspora Jewry at the Zionist Congress. Meanwhile, however, Lavon's support began to crumble, and there re-

mained little doubt by mid-week that he was becoming more and more isolated. There were increasingly emphatic reports in the press that he was contemplating resigning as General Secretary of the Histadrut and from the party.

Bridging the gap: That, broadly, was the state of affairs when the Mapai Secretariat prepared for its crucial meeting on Thursday morning. Somehow, it had to bridge the gap between the Cabinet, the decision to close the affair and Ben-Gurion's insistence on keeping it open for the sake of the country, and to clear up the matter once and for all time.

MOSCOW, CAIRO AND ISRAEL

WHO IS FRIGHTENING WHOM?

Radio Moscow has stepped up its campaign to convince the Arab and Afro-Asian world that Israel has no independence other than that allowed to it by "American imperialism," which, so Moscow suggests, works through American Zionists and the funds they supply.

In a broadcast examining Israeli aid to the newly independent countries of the African continent, Moscow presented it as established fact that "Israel's major organisations operating in Ghana, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Liberia are under the control of the owners of New York banks... it is these banks that are infiltrating into the economies of the African countries under cover of the Israeli companies."

However, urged Moscow, it was worth noting that the Israelis were not satisfied with economic infiltration alone, but were also trying to impose their influence on the armed forces of the African countries. "Israeli officers are now serving as instructors in Ghana military schools, the Israelis are building an airport in Ghana, and their military advisers are working there. In 1956 and 1960, Israeli military missions went to Liberia, Nigeria and Sierre Leone."

Libraries filled with books: "Books printed in Israel and full of western ideas are sent to these countries. In Ethiopia, for example, these books fill complete libraries and, at the same time, the Israeli radio broadcasts a special programme in Swahili."

All this, suggested Moscow, showed how Zionism, "the means through which the U.S. monopolies try to drag the Africans into their sphere of influence," refused to deviate from its policy of alliance with the imperialists against the national liberation movements of the



NASSER IN CASABLANCA WITH MOHAMMED
Something the Israelis cannot ignore

peoples of Africa and Asia.

Cairo's major concern this week has been with Prime Minister Ben-Gurion's address to the Zionist Congress, and more particularly his emphasis on Israel's need for western immigrants.

Intended for Christians: It was obvious—that is, to Cairo's commentator—"that Ben-Gurion aims at persuading the largest number of rich Jews to immigrate to Israel in order to save it from the economic and sectarian abyss into which it has fallen as a result of its being based on artificial foundations. Ben-Gurion's bringing up the idea of the Messiah is merely an attempt to make Christians in Europe and America believe that the establishment of Israel is not contrary to the principles of Christianity.

"This cheap attempt by Ben-Gurion before the World Zionist Congress is an indication of the fact that he is guiding the champions of Zionism towards this deliberate anachronism, and that he is trying to conceal the criminal objectives of Zionism behind religious ideas."

Another Cairo commentator, Muhammad Sharaf, stated that personal conflict between Israeli and Zionist leaders was being clothed in false ideological differences. The fact was, he declared, that Zionism never could be an ideology or a creed.

Handful of fascist opportunists: "We would not exaggerate in saying that all the Zionist champions gathered at the Zionist Congress were a mere handful of fascist opportunists competing for position and wealth—people who come from all races and cannot even talk the same language."

MIDDLE EAST

NEW AKABA THREAT BY U.A.R.

JORDAN CHALLENGE PUTS CAIRO ON THE SPOT

from our own correspondent

Cairo :

A challenge by Jordan at the recent meeting of the Arab League Economic Council has forced the U.A.R. into making new threats against Elath-bound shipping passing through the Gulf of Akaba, and specifically against oil cargoes carried to Israel's southernmost port.

First news of Jordan's challenge and the U.A.R. response came on Saturday in an officially approved report published in *al Ahram*. Purporting to show how the U.A.R.'s concern for the general Arab welfare was frustrated by the self-seeking interests of other Arab states, *al Ahram* cited the discussion at the Economic Council meeting of oil supplies reaching Elath through the Gulf.

In the general discussion on this topic, the newspaper reported, the Jordanian Ambassador co-operated with the other delegates. "However, he received instructions from Amman asking him to request that these tankers should be stopped by force when they passed through the Gulf of Akaba in Arab waters. The purpose was to instil doubts about the U.A.R. attitude."

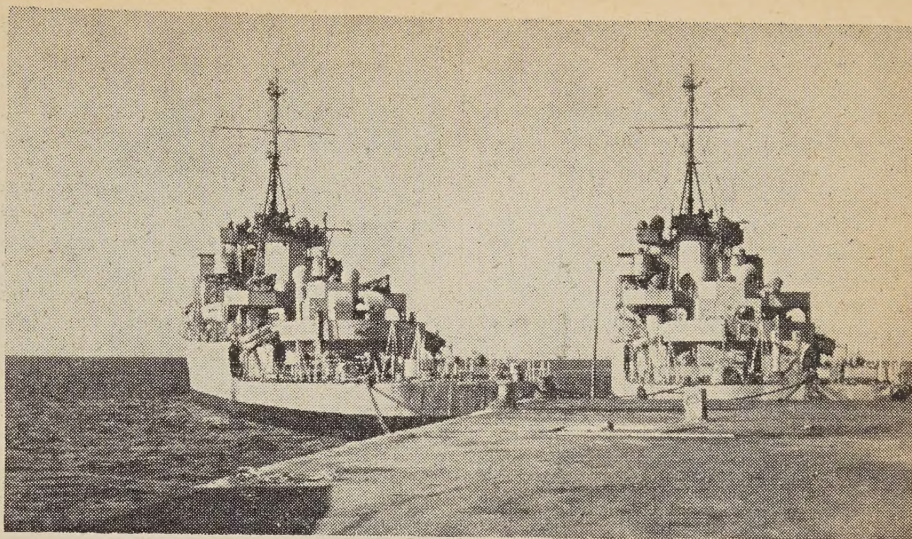
Secret resolution : In response to the Jordanian challenge, Dr. Fakhir Kayyali said the U.A.R. agreed to stop Israel-bound tankers "by force" and would apply the necessary principle of the Arab League Charter without hesitation. This Charter, he went on to remind the conference, contained the Arab collective defence pact.

In implementation of this pact, the U.A.R. asked for two things:

1. That the Arab Chiefs of Staff be summoned to any Arab capital in order to draft a joint plan;

2. That troops from other Arab countries be invited to serve with the U.A.R. forces along the "Arab straits" in order to secure joint implementation of decisions taken by the Arab Chiefs of Staff.

Al Ahram added that, as a result of this "constructive proposal," it was decided that the Israel boycott committee should draw up a secret resolution to which the Arab States would be bound.



ISRAEL FRIGATES AT ELATH
On guard against secret resolutions

Lebanon's plea : It is impossible to say who emerged from this discussion with the most marks for ingenuity. The Jordanians for putting the U.A.R. into an uncomfortable situation? Or the U.A.R. for turning the challenge into a demand for collective responsibility? It is perhaps most interesting for the light it throws on the nature of discussions within the Economic Council where, we had always been assured, all—in contrast with political committee meetings—was sweetness and light.

Indeed, *al Ahram* provides further evidence of the feelings which embittered discussions within the Council on topics apart from Israel. The Iraqi delegate called for a boycott of France over the Algerian issue. The U.A.R. delegate pointed out that his country had already issued such a call and was ready to give it practical implementation.

The Lebanese delegate pleaded that his country's economic situation did not permit an official break in relations with France. And he remained unswayed when Dr. Kayyali pointed out that the U.A.R. would itself have to make great sacrifices, including the sale of one-third of the Syrian cotton crop, traditionally purchased by France, together with £3 million worth of Egyptian exports.

April in Baghdad : There was further disagreement, this time between the delegates of the U.A.R. and of Iraq. Dr. Kayyali proposed the immediate lifting of restrictions on inter-Arab trade. There were protests that the only country which could benefit by this would be the U.A.R. Kayyali disputed this, arguing that the real benefit would accrue to the Arab consumers.

In the end, the Iraqi delegate asked for time to consider the matter further

and proposed that an extraordinary meeting of the Council be held in Baghdad in April. There this matter rests—and so, too, apparently, do the issues of the Akaba blockade and the French boycott.

FOUR MEN ON A GALLOWS

BUT "THE GUILTY MAN" WAS MISSING

*from our special Middle East
correspondent, Robert Gee*

Four bodies swinging from a gallows in the square in front of Amman's main Mosque were King Hussein's grim week-end warning to plotters of the fate that awaited attempts to overthrow the prevailing regime.

Silent crowds, including women and children, walked through and around the square to gaze upon the corpses of four of the men held responsible for the murder last August of Prime Minister Hazza Majali and eleven others, who died when two bombs exploded in the Prime Minister's Amman office.

But, in the words of prosecutor Major Muhammad Rasul Kaylani at the opening of the trial: "Although those standing in the dock now are directly involved in the material and legal aspects of this case, its moral causes relate to a person who, if ethics were applied, should now be standing in this dock, although he is actually free and in Egypt."

Basis of the prosecution : In the absence of President Nasser, the court ordered the execution of Salah as-Safadi, a native of Safed who later lived in Amman, bookshop and news-stand owner; Mo-

hammed Hindawi, a drover who was acquitted two years ago on charges of attempts on the life of a previous Prime Minister; Karim Shakra, another drover; and Lieutenant Hisham Dabbas. Seven other accused sentenced to death were said to be living in Syria.

The basis of the prosecution's case was a confession by Safadi, who told of visits to Damascus and negotiations with the Syrian Deuxième Bureau. In the first instance, Safadi said, he recruited two friends to spread rumours about Jordan's internal situation. For this, he and his friends received payment of 3,000 Syrian pounds.

On a later visit to Damascus, according to the Safadi confession, he was asked whether he and his friends were prepared to put explosives in the Prime Minister's office, for which service Syria was willing to pay 10,000 pounds.

In P.M.'s desk: Safadi said that he agreed and was then conducted to a government office in Damascus where he was introduced to three men, one of them a senior official of the Syrian Political Bureau. He was then told of plans for the operation.

In mid-June, Safadi was approached in Amman by Mohammed Rashid el-Barghouthy (sentenced to death *in absentia*) who said he had just arrived from Beirut. Barghouthy handed him a bag containing four explosives and two pencil time bombs, explaining that the bag had been brought to Jordan in a Syrian trans-desert vehicle which was not subject to search.

Safadi and his associates shared custody of the bag until the night of August 28. Then, together with others they had recruited, they went to the Prime Minister's office. While a watch was kept on



ACCUSED IN THE DOCK AT AMMAN TRIAL
Hard work for the hangman—how many more to swing?

the front and side stairs, two of the accused placed explosives in the Prime Minister's desk and more explosives in the boiler room. They then departed. The explosion took place on the following day.

Photographs of Nasser: The prosecution called a series of witnesses who testified to having seen the main accused in Damascus, who told of large payments into their bank accounts, of travelling reservations made by them on the day of the explosion—and of the previous arrest of Safadi for having photographs of President Nasser in his possession.

The key witness—in a political rather than an actual sense—was Kasim Muhammad an-Nasir, a former assistant director of Jordanian Military Intelligence, who, after seeking exile in Syria in 1957, later returned to Amman.

Nasir told how, while a refugee in Syria, he had been able to see the manner in which Syrian Interior Minister Col. Serraj organised meetings of Jordanian exiles and urged them to plot the overthrow of the Hussein regime. The U.A.R., he told the court, was co-operating with the communists and Ba'ath in these intrigues.

Alibis rejected: The prosecution rested its case with its thirtieth witness, a "servant in a coffee shop," who testified to having seen two of the accused enter the Prime Minister's office on the night of August 28.

Safadi was self-condemned by the confession on which the case was based. But the three other main accused protested their innocence and produced witnesses who testified to having been in their com-

pany at the relevant times. The court rejected these alibis. Sentence of death was passed on Thursday and the executions took place on Saturday.

On the morning of their hanging, King Hussein issued a royal decree reducing to life imprisonment the death sentences imposed on former Chief of Staff Sadek Shareh and two others for attempting to overthrow the government in March, 1959, during the King's absence on a world tour.

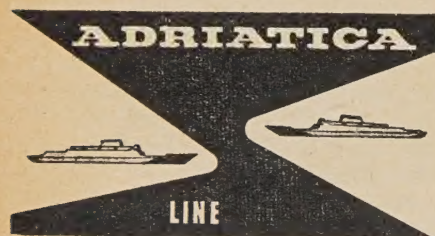
NO REFORM IN SAUDI ROYAL SPENDING

ARAMCO FOOTS THE BILL

It is too early yet to predict the direction which the businessmen and officials behind the ouster of Prince Feisal will take in their reformation of Saudi Arabia's economy, but the budget published last week under King Saud's *imprimatur* indicates little change from the traditional regulation of the country's finances, though, in all justice, it was prepared during Feisal's tenure of office.

It remains an ARAMCO budget, with the consortium of American oil companies providing £103 million of the £141½ million earmarked for expenditure. The American Getty Oil Company is providing a further £5½ million, this being Saudi Arabia's share of income from the Neutral Zone under the 50-50 agreement with Getty. A similar arrangement with the Japanese Oil Company will bring in another £1 million.

The income side of the budget also pro-



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vides for the implementation of one of the Feisal reforms which, until now, has remained a paper proposal. Income tax is estimated to provide a revenue of £2½ million. This is a dramatic advance on the £40,000 yielded by income tax in the last budget, which itself appeared to be more of an accountant's error than a matter of fact.

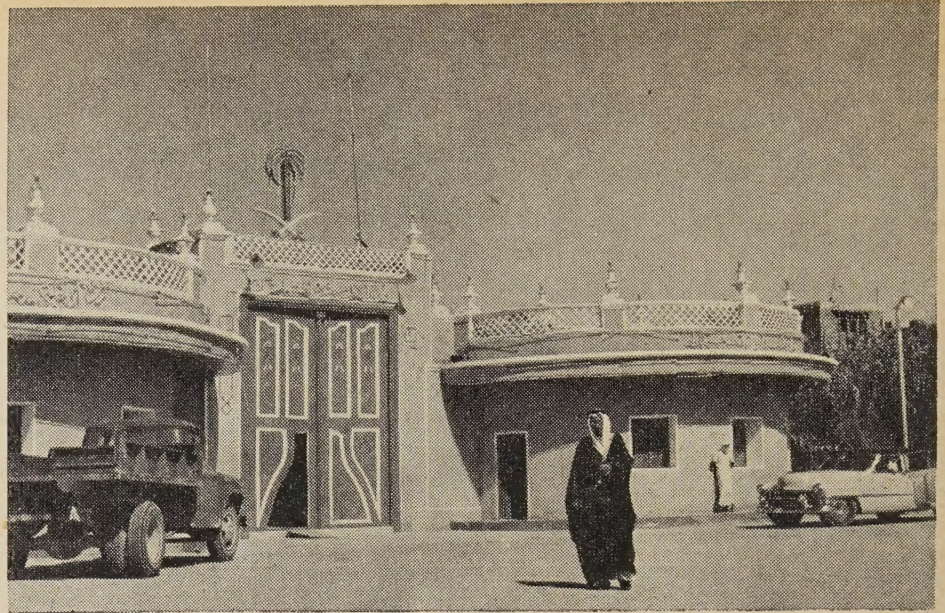
To pocket money—£20m.: The remainder of the revenue will be culled from customs duties levelled on the oil companies and pilgrims, from railway, port and airfield dues, and from road and similar taxes. Once again, the royal family receives almost the major cut of the financial disbursements. Pocket money for the king and his family totals just under £20 million, with an extra £476,000 for the upkeep of royal offices and £1½ million for the Royal Guards.

By comparison, the Health Ministry receives £4½ million, the Education Ministry £11½ million and the Agriculture Ministry £1½ million—the three combined totalling less than the royal family's allocation.

Hidden payments: The largest single appropriation—£23 million—comes under the heading "Expansion of mosques and new religious projects." Originally, the greater part of this fund was intended for the restoration of the Prophet's Tomb and a plan to convert Mecca into a Saudi Arabian equivalent of Los Angeles.

This plan appears to have been temporarily abandoned, and the total appropriated is believed to include hidden payments to tribes and payments to Arab countries for "services rendered." The once familiar item of "payment to tribes" has been dropped.

One of the major internal items of expenditure is under the heading "Public security" for which the Ministry of the



ROYAL PALACE IN RIYADH

Twenty million in loose change, plus a noose for the cabinet,

Interior gets £5½ million. Another appropriation which might well come under the same heading is the £1½ million for the various Amirates, or provincial chiefs. Individual payments range from £555,555 for the Eastern Amirate to £27,000 for the Amirate of Qasim's Province.

Doubts on debts: Expenditure on the armed forces has been fixed at £14 million, plus £4½ million for the National Guards and £120,000 which appears under the heading "Intelligence."

Payments to religious schools and officials at £2 million are little short of the £2½ million allocated to the Foreign Ministry, a great part of which will be swallowed up by the Saudi Arabian delegation to the United Nations and its painstaking leader, Ahmed Shukeiry.

One item which stands out in the budget allocations is an amount of £18 million under the heading "General Debts." This is neither explained nor clarified. It would appear, from an examination of other budgetary items, to be another form of concealed payment, either to the royal family or for those foreign political purposes to which Saudi Arabian funds are known to be applied and which could not be listed elsewhere.

Assembly decree denied: The budget apart, there are other indications that the removal of Feisal was not as reformationist in character as was at first hoped.

Last weekend, the Directorate General of Radio, Press and Publicity issued a denial of agency reports that the King had signed a decree providing for the formation of a National Assembly to draw up a constitution for Saudi Arabia. The Directorate General said it could

categorically deny this report.

In other respects, however, King Saud has sought to give the impression that his intentions are reformationist in character. Addressing his new Council of Ministers, he pledged that: "It is our incumbent duty to make every possible effort to ensure stability by eradicating poverty, ignorance, and disease; adopting the proper scientific systems, and drawing up a sound educational policy."

"A catastrophe": He also felt an "urgent need" for the development of the administrative system and foreshadowed the division of the country into provinces "with a view to facilitating government and ensuring decentralisation." New judicial measures promised by the king included "a law for the trial of Cabinet Ministers."

For the moment, it seems, Crown Prince Feisal has been successfully ousted from administrative control. But there are signs that the last has not been heard of the palace affair. Feisal's son, Prince Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz, who served as Defence Minister under his father, told the Beirut *al Hayat* newspaper that: "What happened in Saudi Arabia was a catastrophe."

In Cairo, the explanation generally given, and generally accepted, of the Saudi Arabian shake-up is that Feisal and Saud disagreed over the King's private advisers. Feisal wanted them dismissed. Saud insisted they should remain. One of the central figures objected to by Feisal was Mohammed Serur el Sabban, a former Saudi Finance Minister. When Feisal took over executive powers, Sabban moved to Cairo. Now he is going home.

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IN THE NEWS

ATOMIC UNCONCERN

WHAT HAS STRUCK me more than anything during my first twenty-four hours in Israel, has been the public unconcern with recent nuclear developments, and the widespread ignorance of the tremendous interest these have excited abroad in specialist, political and scientific circles—quite unconnected with the exaggerated bomb stories. The much more serious political aspects which are under discussion in Washington and London have received virtually no attention from the press or the public.

In fact, it seems to be regarded as an act of hostility to Israel, if not outright anti-Semitism, to treat reports from Washington and elsewhere as if they were anything other than entirely invented. So much so, that Eliezer Livneh suggested this week, in a published article, that the new reactor had been specially invented by Ben-Gurion's "young men" in order to distract public opinion—fortunately unsuccessfully—from the Lavon affair. But this seems to be just one more case where Ben-Gurion has shown that age is no barrier to advanced thinking. While most politicians and newspapers continue to live in the nineteen-fifties and forties, Ben-Gurion is well away into the sixties. This may explain the gap between him and so many other politicians here. The new reactor is just one symbol of it.

NO AGENCY REFORMATION?

WHAT HAS CONGRESS achieved after its first week? It has certainly made much greater impact on the Israeli public than the 1956 Congress. This has been reflected in press interest and public attendance at the sessions. But these have been a mixed blessing for the participants and one that many may not want to repeat. The standard of debate has not been either high or original, but what strikes one as of much greater importance is the absence of any sense of direction of Congress, so far as the outside observer is concerned.

Those inside are fully preoccupied with the horse-trading over Executive seats and departmental allocations. This has become almost a pastime for some Congress participants, and they really enjoy it, being in no hurry to conclude the deals that will inevitably be made. Not even Goldmann's threats and bullying, to get a less partisan and more responsible



PLATFORM POSTURES AT CONGRESS
Horticulture—with some horse-trading thrown in

approach to the appointments to the Executive, have had much effect. Leading Israelis' preoccupation with other pressing problems has not helped Goldmann and those who were intent on a realistic reform of the Agency's structure.

The deals and pacts have actually resulted in a larger and more cumbersome Executive arrangement than has existed hitherto, unless there is a most unlikely last-minute change of heart. Although every speaker has added his voice to the consideration of some aspect of the immigration and absorption problem, the net result seems to be the addition of yet one more department to the existing confusion, without any really effective centralisation of all western immigration. There can be no such effective co-ordination between all the relevant agencies, unless the Government agencies are brought into it. Without this, all else is largely illusory.

LIFE INSURANCE LOBBY

On Tuesday, the resolution factories—the commissions—began their work. There was not a sign anywhere that the lessons of this ghastly procedure at the last Congress had been noted, let alone learned. As one leading Zionist pointed out to me, however, this may be unduly pessimistic. There may be something coming out of this Congress: there is a powerful American life insurance lobby here trying to get an official commitment that selling Israeli life insurance is good Zionism, and will be supported and encouraged by all delegates when they re-

turn home. One realistically minded Latin American asked what the rate of commission was.

But despite Congress disappointments and the political clouds, Israelis—if not some western visitors—were happy on Monday. During the night, the rains came with a vengeance and ended the drought. The farmers were delighted and it looked as if a considerable part of even the northern Negev crops could be saved. But those in the south had shrivelled beyond salvation. The rain drove Congress arrivals to the side entrance where access by car was possible, and it was found, to everyone's relief, that the scaffolding there was still in position. The point was not lost on those who had participated in the Ben-Gurion-Goldmann debate. On closer inspection, however, the scaffolding did not look exactly like a permanent fixture—it might come down sooner than many thought possible or likely.

FOOTNOTE: My aesthetically worst experience was to listen to the simultaneous translation of Eban's Hebrew into a sing-song of translators' English, alternately female American, and male.

CENSOR RUNS WILD

IN A COUNTRY surrounded by hostile neighbours, there is always a case to be made out for censorship of troop movements, arms acquisitions and military dispositions. No government can be expected to assist in the preparation of its

own defeat. But the Israeli censor now seems to have set himself up as adjudicator of what Israelis may or not may read about themselves in the foreign press. His target was the *Sunday Times* of December 25, a newspaper which may be freely purchased in Cairo, Beirut and even, I believe, in Baghdad. In its issue of that date, the *Sunday Times* carried a dispatch from Paris on French nuclear research.

According to the Paris correspondent of that newspaper, the French produced 900 tons of pure uranium annually, which would be increased to 1,200 tons next year and 1,500 tons in 1962, while France's three reactors used only 110 tons each per year. There was thus a surplus of 570 tons of uranium annually at the current rate of production. This much of the *Sunday Times* dispatch, the censor allowed the *Jerusalem Post* to quote. When the *Sunday Times* correspondent went on to suggest that the French were thus in a position to dispose of a large quantity of pure uranium without harm to the national atomic programme—the Israel censor ordered the deletion of this passage from the *Jerusalem Post*, even though no country of destination was suggested for these supplies.

WHAT'S THE SENSE?

The censor allowed a further quote from the *Sunday Times* which noted the French admission that they are using the Israel method of extraction of uranium from uranium-bearing phosphates. He deleted, however, the second half of the paragraph which stated: "It is conceivable that the (Franco-Israel) agreement also provides that the refined uranium should find its way back again to Israel."

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UNDER THE PERSONAL DIRECTION OF
MR. LOUIS M. SAMUEL

Where does censorship sense begin and governmental control of the censor end? Whether true or untrue, who on earth is going to be ill-served by an Israeli newspaper's re-publication of an item which has already appeared in the *Sunday Times* for all the world to see? And who will save Israelis from the censor—who tips his hand?

JEWISH PRESS OR GHETTO PRESS?

THE PROCEEDINGS AND SOME of the principal speeches at the so-called pre-conference of the World Union of Jewish Journalists in Jerusalem last week, have confirmed the worst anticipations about this unfortunate venture. That it should have failed to achieve the formation of a world organisation was to be expected, and this is no loss for Jewish journalists. But what is far worse, is that it gave rise to some extraordinary misconceptions of what the Jewish press in our time should be.

It appears that every one of the Israeli and Zionist leaders who addressed the meeting and told Jewish journalists what they should do, accepted the thesis that the Jewish press should be nothing more than a combined communal chronicle, social register and mouthpiece for communal institutions and leaders, a world-wide chain of bigger or lesser *Jewish Chronicles*. Yet there was not one voice raised against this outmoded and inadequate conception of the Jewish press. A press in any free society, be it Jewish or Hottentot, must reflect the needs and outlook of its readership. And there is, of course, a demand and a philosophy based on the combination of chronicle and social register in all its possible keys.

FURNIVAL STREET DISCORD

But there is no future in this. It represents the past, the hangover from the ghetto mentality. It does not speak for, or to, the tens of thousands of young Jews who are or have been at the universities, or who have passed through other modern disciplines. They are interested in Israel, in Jewish life in all parts of the world, and above all in Jewish attitudes to all the problems of modern life, especially politics. They are profoundly uninterested in reports of communal status seeking. This trend is the most important development in Jewish journalism during the last decade, but none of the speakers or delegates at the conference seemed to have noticed it. Instead there was an unseemly exchange between some Israeli and some Anglo-Saxon delegates as to whether the Israeli press pays enough attention to Diaspora Jewry. That is surely not the point. What mat-



TOP TABLE PEOPLE
A unique category

ters is whether the Jewish press can begin to report Jewish affairs with the same objectivity it brings to bear on other matters. Then we shall get somewhere.

Meanwhile, I must record a case of unusual domestic discord among my colleagues of the *Jewish Chronicle*. While the paper's assistant editor, Joel Cang, was one of the prime movers behind the pre-conference of world journalists in Jerusalem (and judging from the *J.C.* report almost the only performer there, apart from some impromptu words by Mr. Ben-Gurion and Dr. Goldmann), the editor came out last Friday with a leading article denouncing the whole business as utterly worthless, with much the same arguments advanced in these columns some weeks ago. It will be interesting to see whose advocacy prevails.

BARNETT JANNER, KNIGHT

FRIENDS AND OPPONENTS alike, all those I have spoken to this week are overjoyed at the Queen's conferment of a knighthood on Barnett Janner in the New Year Honours List. There are those who buy their honours by public beneficence, or who receive it as an expected reward for services rendered. Barnett Janner belongs in the unique category of those people who win unexpected recognition by their selfless devotion to an ideal—in this case, the well-being of Anglo-Jewry. It is an honour which will be rightfully shared by Elsie Janner, his partner, not only in marriage, but also in many fields of communal endeavour, which have wrought more good for Anglo-Jewry than its members have ever appreciated.

ISRAEL

WAGE INCREASES ALL ROUND

DEVALUATION ISSUE RAISED AGAIN

from Yohanan Ramati

Jerusalem :

In the tension caused by the Ben-Gurion-Lavon controversy and amidst the excitement of the 25th Zionist Congress, a historic decision which may once again push Israel onto the road to inflation passed almost unnoticed.

An average rise of 6 per cent in basic wages and salaries has been approved by the Mapai Secretariat and the Histadrut Executive. The initiative came from the latter body, or, to be more precise, from Aharon Becker, the head of the Histadrut's Trade Union Division.

The terms which will now be offered to the employers—still disorganised, weak, and without real bargaining power—include 6 per cent rises for industrial workers and employees in commerce, hotels and restaurants, an 8 per cent rise for many building workers, and a 10 per cent rise for agricultural labourers.

Even more to come? Though civil servants were generally regarded as already having too big a slice of the national cake, the strength of their unions told in the end, and they also will benefit from increases averaging some 1½ per cent arising out of higher seniority allowances.

All this is quite separate and distinct from eventual rises on account of the wage-index link, which is being maintained. The Histadrut has played its cards very well. When no cost-of-living allowance was due some months ago, they insisted on its being paid nevertheless because the rise in the cost of living was "very nearly enough" to justify it. For some reason difficult to establish, they succeeded in convincing the economic ministers that this would improve the situation towards the end of the year.

What has happened in fact is, of course, that the decision to pay the allowance completely upset the atmosphere of relative economic stability laboriously built up over two years, and has served to encourage rather than discourage demands for changes in basic wages. Moreover, instead of having the psychological advantage of increasing the cost-of-living allowance at the time when negotiations for basic wage increases are in progress, the authorities will now



FINANCE MINISTRY BUDGET CONFERENCE
Game to the Histadrut—the score, and the risk, is mounting

acquiesce in the latter, while a further rise in the cost-of-living allowance is almost certain in the summer of 1961.

Opportunity missed: The claim advanced by some Histadrut leaders that "the workers should participate in the profits arising from their own increased productivity" is plausible but essentially incorrect. The major part of the increases in productivity achieved in Israel has been due to investments in new machinery and equipment, which have raised the output per worker without additional effort on the latter's part.

And while another part has been the result of greater skill on the part of new immigrant and other workers, who possessed no experience in the spheres where they are now working upon their arrival, the correlation between their *present* degree of skill and their *present* wages is more than reasonable by international standards.

Demands for higher wages in occupations required to improve the country's balance of payments where shortages are likely during the coming two years would have been justified. This applies especially to skilled workers in many branches of industry. There was also a case for a certain rise in building, agriculture and some services—though not on the scale now approved. There has been no attempt to use wages policy as a means of channelling manpower, instead of as an instrument for raising the standard of living for whole economic sectors.

If Ben-Gurion resigned: There is an

other important aspect of the matter. The basic wage increases will, according to Becker, cost some £70 million (in practice this may prove a far too optimistic estimate). At the same time, the Histadrut has decided to demand that "no additional taxes be imposed on the general mass of the population and that prices be kept steady." In other words, what is desired is a further 6 per cent rise in the standard of living.

Meanwhile, the Treasury economists have been worried about the continuous eating up of the increment in the national output, and the failure to divert a larger proportion of this increment to investment. The sole means of achieving such a diversion—once the wage increases are granted—is precisely by taxing the general mass of the population.

In this respect, as in some others, the "Lavon affair" might prove decisive. Should Ben-Gurion resign, while Lavon remains, the position of the Histadrut vis-a-vis the Government would be strengthened, and the big building at 93 Arlossoff Street, Tel Aviv, might acquire a virtual right of veto over economic policies not to its liking.

Eshkol's way out? But Finance Minister Eshkol still has a little elbow room, though he may feel the circumstances are not very auspicious for making full use of it. The new budget is more likely to tackle the fiscal than the economic aspects of the taxation problem, so the Histadrut should not have too much to complain about, and may content itself with the



A BORDERLINE CASE

Elsewhere settlements—and the police—bar the way

normal subdued grumble. But the Minister, even as he compromises with the inevitable pressures, may be slowly coming to think that soon he will have no way out other than devaluation.

ALL QUIET IN JERUSALEM CORRIDOR

BORDER POLICE HELP KEEP THE PEACE

from a special correspondent

Jerusalem :

A visit to the border is no longer the risky undertaking it was. The Border Police must take much of the credit for the quiet, though they are the first to stress the importance of political factors over which they have no control.

For example, when there was tension between Jordan and Syria, leading to the concentration of Arab Legion forces along the Syrian frontier, raiding by infiltrators from Jordan was intensified. This proves that the Arab Legion has been a stabilising factor normally helping to implement the armistice agreement.

According to officers of the Border Police, there are two main types of infiltration. The first is the grazing of Jordanian flocks in Israel territory. This occurs fairly often. The policy is to capture such flocks and return them through the Mixed Armistice Commission.

Few casualties : However, sometimes the sheep or goats come over with a shepherd under cover of fire from across

the border, directed against anyone trying to chase them back to Jordan or capture them. Such minor shooting affrays have not claimed many casualties, but they keep the Border Police and settlers in the frontier settlements on their toes.

The second type of infiltration takes place chiefly at night and its object is loot. To prevent serious losses from such activities, the settlements have an organised guard system. The Border Police train the guards and, in exceptional cases, may send men to aid a settlement, though normally the resident policemen and the villagers are quite capable of dealing with the situation.

Life in the Border Police is well-organised and amenities reach standards easily comparable with those in the British Army, especially as regards non-commissioned personnel. The stations are clean, with pleasant rest rooms. The food is excellent.

Immense improvement : Together with the Mayor of Jerusalem, the Director-General of the Foreign Ministry and Gideon Rafael, we were shown round the perimeter defended by the Border Police in the Jerusalem Corridor area.

One immense improvement was registered immediately we passed the settlements of Orah and Aminadav on the outskirts of Jerusalem. The Jewish National Fund has built a road running virtually along the frontier all the way to the settlements in the Adullam area. It is intended ultimately to turn this road into a major highway, linking the capital with Beersheba and Ein Gedi.

The Border Police officers explained

the importance of the road from the security aspect. It is now possible to reach almost any point along the frontier between Jerusalem and Adullam in less than an hour, and in any case, systematic patrolling along the new road has reduced infiltration to a fraction of its former volume. Moreover, the road has made it possible to build additional settlements in time.

New settlements help : Questioned about the effect of new settlements upon security, the officers were emphatically enthusiastic. Though in the first months after a settlement is founded it tends to act as a magnet for infiltrators, who hope to be able to steal some of its property before things are properly organised, this period is always short.

Thereafter, infiltration falls off, not only as regards the settlement itself, but also in the area behind it. The policemen feel that, given a sufficient number of settlements along the border, infiltration would virtually disappear. But the problem of erecting new settlements is not exclusively one of security. An assured water supply is essential, and until this aspect has been satisfactorily tackled, development will of necessity be slow.

Another need, which we felt particularly upon visiting the settlements of Roglit and Aviezer in the Adullam region, is for more entertainment facilities within a reasonable distance of the villages. This will come with time, but until it does the settlers will always be drawn by the cities, even if living conditions there prove worse.

The effect of tree-planting and, later, of regular maintenance is positive, tending to discourage infiltration, and outweighing any disadvantages that might result from providing of cover for would-be marauders. In accordance with this theory, the Jewish National Fund is now planting additional areas of woodland in the Jerusalem Corridor.

Housing for Arabs : On the question of afforestation in border areas from the security viewpoint, the Border Police, somewhat surprisingly, would welcome afforestation right up to the frontier.

Not all the building and planting are done for Jews. Not far from the historic ruins of Aquabella, houses are now being erected for the erstwhile Arab inhabitants of Beit Nakufa, each of whom will also receive 15 dunams of land.

Altogether, it is difficult to recognise the Corridor if one has not visited it for some years. What was a wilderness, apart from isolated spots near the main Jerusalem-Tel Aviv road, is now becoming settled and green. The time when the forest or cultivated areas will cover most of these hills is not so far away.

U.S.A.

"I REMEMBER EICHMANN"

NUREMBERG COUNSEL CONTESTS "LIFE" ACCOUNT

from our own correspondent

New York:

There are more than ghosts from the past to haunt Adolf Eichmann, as was underlined last week when *Life* magazine received a letter from Robert Kempner, a member of the prosecution team at the Nuremberg trials.

Eichmann's apologetic explanation of his role in the extermination of European Jewry made no impression on Mr. Kempner. The former deputy U.S. chief of counsel noted that it was "in striking contrast to orders and letters written by himself. Copies which came into my possession... show his own initiative, energy, brutality.

"Since we indicted him first at Nuremberg as an unnamed co-conspirator, I know his documents better than he might remember them," commented Kempner.

"Sympathetic reactions": More pointed concern that Eichmann may have succeeded in whitewashing himself was voiced by the writers of other letters to *Life*, one of whom commented:

"Your intention certainly was not to provide this depraved criminal with a stage where he could posture and rationalise in an attempt to garner the sympathy of the weak-minded or the prejudiced.

"However, your story, replete with practically society-page pictures of Eichmann and his family is getting sympathetic reactions from some of our weaker-minded citizens. Today I heard a couple say: 'He was just a guy carrying out orders... he says somewhere in the article that he hated violence...'"

Something akin to this line came in a letter from a World War II airman who wrote: "Let's not defend the Eichmanns, but let's have a sense of the impotence of the individual. Let's admit that every World War II airman (and I was one) is as guilty of senseless killing as were the people who fought on the other side. Eichmann is an incident of a world insanity, as was Hiroshima."

"Sassen ought to be tried": Further revelations about the man who allegedly convinced Eichmann to write his memoirs are offered by a reader who now lives in Connecticut. Pieter Pinxter says that he and Willem Sassen "were classmates

at Nijmegen, the Netherlands. During the war he collaborated with the Germans.

"When he saw that the Nazis were going to lose, he went to Anton Mertens, a member of the Dutch underground forces, and offered him some valuable information about the Germans, but only if Mr. Mertens promised him solemnly to help him out after the war.

"When the war was over, Mr. Mertens thought he was bound by his promise and managed to get Sassen to Argentina. For this, Mr. Mertens, one of Holland's outstanding newspapermen, was sentenced by a Dutch court. Sassen himself should have been arrested and sentenced..." And in the light of recent developments, the chances are that The Hague will reopen the Sassen case.

Directly involved: In the meantime, reports from Poland mentioned more documentary evidence to rebut Eichmann's contention in the *Life* articles that he had never ordered any execution of Jews.

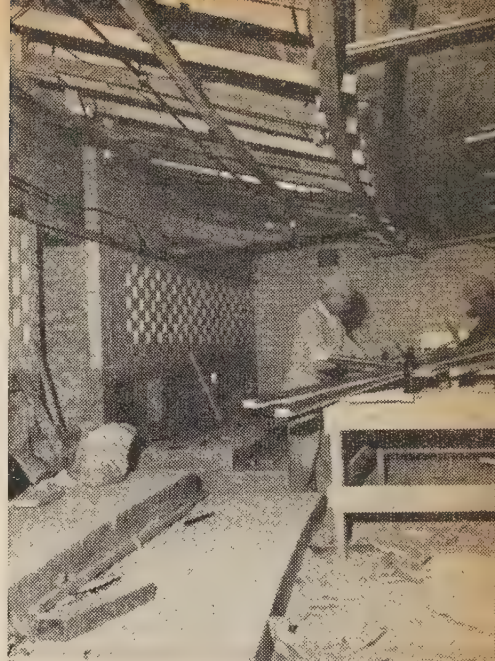
According to Saturday's *New York Times*, the Polish Government will publish some time early this year German documents directly involving Eichmann in mass extermination of Jews during the War. Two of the documents are said to be direct orders by Eichmann for the execution of named Jews.

One of them, a teleprinter message of May 23, 1942, signed by Eichmann and sent to the Ciechanow (near Warsaw) headquarters of the Gestapo, ordered that "the Jews described in the report (of May 6, 1942), Szmerk Goldberg, Eliacz Tasiemka, Rafael Braun, Mendl Rubenstein, Miszek Lewin, David Zamiadyna in the ghetto of Nofy Dwor, should be hanged in the presence of their racial compatriots."

Specific denial: Eichmann's statements in *Life*, indicated that his defence would be based on his rebuttal of assertions that he had been responsible for the killing of Jews. In fact, he was quite specific in his denials. "I would like to stress again, however, that my department never gave a single annihilation order. We were responsible only for deportation", he wrote in one place.

Like the teleprinter message, a second order of April 17, 1942, seems to give the lie to his claim. "The Jews Selman Lipski, Moses Bejman, David Cymerman and Abraham Itzkowicz" were named in the message, and "the proposed special treatment" of them was "to be carried out".

Nor was this the only matter in which Eichmann's "confessions" seemed to be at variance with the facts. After stating that Gestapo chief Heinrich Himmler might have authorised the offer of "an



PREPARING THE SEAT OF JUSTICE
Jerusalem's Beth Ha'am where Eichmann
will be tried

appropriate number" of Jews for 10,000 trucks, Eichmann continued: "... and I set the figure at 10,000 to 1,000,000 because I was an idealist and wanted to accomplish as much as possible for the Reich." His account then went on to describe his efforts to achieve the exchange, which never came off.

"Biologically valuable material": The *New York Times* report quotes a document as showing that, far from trying to bring about the exchange, Eichmann made efforts to have the entire idea dropped. It had apparently come up when Eichmann was in Budapest to arrange the deportation of Hungarian Jews to Auschwitz and other extermination camps.

A telegram sent to Berlin by somebody named Veesenmayer, a secretary of Eichmann's it appears, said in part: "The Hungarian Jews who could feature in this are without exception biologically valuable material, many of them old Zionists whose emigration to Palestine would be undesirable on all counts. He (Eichmann) intends... to report to the Reichsführer SS (Himmler), and if necessary to ask the Führer to reconsider."

If further evacuation to the Polish death camps was approved the telegram continued, this would be done in an accelerated fashion, so that Jews designated for emigration would be transported to the camps even before the formalities were concluded.

Swiss suggestion: The document indicated that, with this requirement in mind, Eichmann wished pressure to be brought to bear on the Hungarian authorities to reject a Swiss suggestion that special camps be set aside for those Hungarian Jews who were to be exchanged.

CONGRESS REPORT

ISRAEL THE GOAL—BUT DIASPORA STAYS

WESTERN ALIYAH AUTHORITY GAINS SUPPORT

from our correspondents in Jerusalem

After the first hectic week, the 25th Zionist Congress has now settled down to a more or less routine procedure, including the more or less routine crises.

The general debate was somewhat lengthened after complaints by delegates that they had an average of less than three minutes' speaking time. The debate centred on the subjects put forward in the opening speeches of Ben-Gurion and Goldmann: the feasibility of increased immigration from the west and the intensification of Jewish education.

Organisationally, things were still in much of a muddle. After a week of Congress sessions, the list of delegates was not yet complete and statistics were a matter of personal compilation. The number of delegates was set by the Congress Court at 524, distributed as follows:

Ihud Olami	164
Goldstein-Halprin Confederation ...	81
Neumann Confederation	74
Mizrachi	66
Herut	51
Mapam	35
Ahdut Avodah	29
Progressives	12
WIZO	6

(plus four without voting rights)

Uncommitted 6

"How dull": As for the discussions themselves, Dr. Nahum Goldmann correctly described the situation when, in summing up the first stage of the general debate, he said: "How dull it is to be President nowadays, no one attacks him." And the dullness has not been confined to the Presidency.

Indeed, by Tuesday, after forty-odd hours of the so-called "general debate," which was, in effect, a relentless succession of speeches, simultaneously translated into four languages, what emerged could be summed up thus:

All delegates agreed that immigration and Jewish education for Diaspora youth

were to be the priorities of Zionist activity. But, just as at previous Congresses, all Diaspora delegations and the majority of Israel delegates, agreed that the Diaspora would not disappear and that, therefore, the Zionist movement had good reasons for its continued existence.

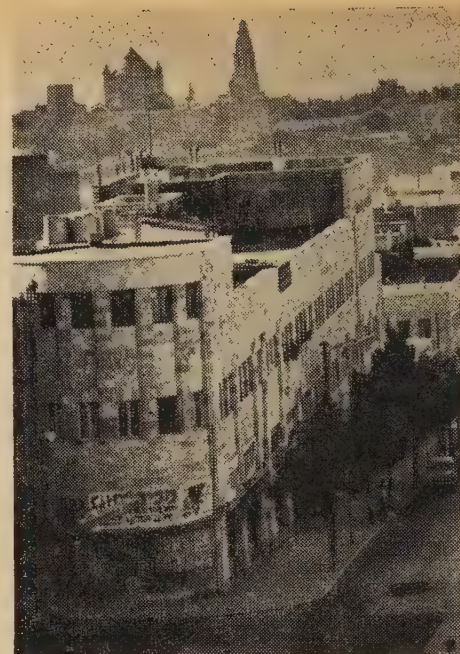
No other Jewish forum: Two major contributions to the discussion came from Dr. Emanuel Neumann and Dr. Israel Goldstein, the heads of the two rival Confederations of General Zionists. Neumann said that, whatever the shortcomings of the movement or its institutions, it must be underscored that there was no other great international Jewish forum even remotely approaching the Zionist Congress in importance and authority.

He rejected as unfounded, the charge that the attitude of American Zionism represented ideological deviation on the subject of the Diaspora. "The American Zionist movement has not adopted the new philosophy which affirms the permanence of the dispersion as an article of faith.

"We do not subscribe to the dictum found somewhere in the Talmud that God conferred a boon on our people by scattering us among the nations," Neumann asserted. "Neither do they idealise life in the Diaspora. On the contrary, they are fully aware of its precariousness, instability, inherent contradictions, and the danger of moral slavery within political freedom."

No mass immigration from U.S.: This was one of the essential differences of outlook between Zionists and non-Zionists, but they had to accept the fact that the American Jewish community numbering millions, was likely to continue to exist for an indefinite period without total absorption, without mass emigration and without surrendering its Jewish characteristics.

Neumann made three specific proposals:



JERUSALEM
A challenge to Babel

1. A delegation of Israel leaders should go to the United States and work for greater immigration, together with American Zionist leaders;

2. In every country, "aliyah circles" should be established to form nuclei for the immigration movement;

3. The various countries should each set up a "third fund," in addition to Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemet, to encourage educational and cultural work.

Dr. Israel Goldstein, who followed, argued that the potential of immigrants from the U.S. was greater than most people thought, but there was no point in debating it. What was important was to have a plan to tap this immigration potential. However, he did not elaborate his plan.

Fund-raising now non-Zionist: Referring to the U.S., Goldstein deplored the fact that control of the main fund-raising for Israel had slipped into non-Zionist hands, a situation for which the Israel Government must take its share of the blame. As a result, the Zionists got no credit for their work.

Goldstein criticised American Jewish education as meagre and poor, and com-

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SOME STEADFAST BRITISH DELEGATES
No comment from Mr. Silverman

pared it with "the concentrated, planned efforts of British Zionists who devoted great energy to this programme."

DULTZIN'S FOUR-YEAR PLAN

The idea of co-existence between Israel and the Diaspora wound like a thread through most speeches, except the more aggressive ones, like that of veteran Itzhak Gruenbaum, who wholeheartedly supported the Ben-Gurion line.

Gruenbaum also scoffed at Goldmann's belief that the situation of Soviet Jewry would improve in the not too distant future, claiming that everything Russia did was aimed at world revolution, and that all Jews, including Zionists, were an obstacle to their tactics.

On the same subject, Menahem Beigin, in the name of the Herut Party, dissociated himself from Goldmann's statement that the Jewish people, as a people, was neutral.

His remarks brought an angry retort from Goldmann, who accused Beigin of irresponsibility which, he said, was induced by too long a stay in opposition.

More realism wanted: But platitudes abounded. The charge that there were insufficient facilities to absorb large-scale immigration, if it did come about, became the most hackneyed cliché of the Congress. Hardly a single speech was complete without it.

The often unspoken point was, of course, that "adequate facilities" was not meant to refer to rescue immigration, but to western Jews who have higher demands. Harold Hanson (Ichud Olami, South Africa) called, in this connection,

for a realistic appraisal of the requirements of South African immigrants. "It is no use hoping that they will settle in the Negev: Israelis do not do so either," Hanson remarked.

But one concrete idea that seemed to be gaining ground among delegates was the proposal to set up a joint Government-Agency authority for western immigration, to supersede numerous authorities dealing with this question at present. The proposal had already been virtually agreed in the Executive's discussions that preceded Congress and will probably be embodied in the final resolutions.

Four-year plan: Leo Dultzin, General Zionist, head of the Agency's Economic Department, whose personal baby middle-class immigrants are, presented a detailed four-year plan for the absorption of 10,000 middle-class families, with a total investment of £110 million. This would be made up as to one-third from the immigrant's own capital, one-third from the development budget and one-third from the Jewish Agency.

He asserted that, if and when eastern bloc Jewry are allowed to immigrate to Israel, they must be treated as middle-class immigrants because most of them are tradesmen, artisans or working intellectuals.

Mrs. Rose Halprin stated, "the Diaspora is a fact." She said it would continue for a hundred, three hundred or even more years. "Of course we want immigration and must use our best efforts for it." But, as Mrs. Levinthal of Hadassah pertinently asked, "Where is the Jewish immigrant who left the U.S. through fear of anti-Semitism?"

Zionist ballast: Meir Grossmann, a

member of the Jewish Agency Executive and head of the Agency's Public Relations Department, urged the necessity of an internal reform of the Zionist movement, both structurally and functionally.

"We no longer need a large, representative Zionist Organisation, with millions of shekel-holders who have no Zionist soul, but are mere ballast . . . Better good friends of Israel, without any duties, than doubtful Zionists who serve as a bad example to others," declared Grossman.

What was needed today, he continued, was a small, disciplined organisation with constant principles, whose members fulfilled all the duties and principles of Zionism and were prepared to immigrate to Israel and were bringing up their children in the spirit of Zionist realisation.

Free Jewish education? Woolf Perry, discussing his long-standing demand for more Jewish education, came out with the revolutionary proposal that Jewish education in the Diaspora should be free to anyone who wants it, just as general education is free in every country. This was a prerequisite to immigration, he declared. However, he reminded the audience, such a programme was costly and great financial efforts would be needed to carry it through.

Dr. Levenberg called for the doubling of the budgets of the Hechalutz and Education departments and the convening of a world conference of Jewish educators. He also said that the Jewish Agency and the Israel Government should examine the possibilities of settling in Israel the seventy or so Jewish centres with less than fifty thousand persons.

Barnett Janner (who was congratulated from the platform by Moshe Sharett on his award of a knighthood in the New Year Honours) and Board of Deputies Vice-President Alderman Moss brought the greetings of the Board as fraternal delegates.

Two hours in Yiddish: Major addresses were also delivered by Golda Meir, who spoke in Yiddish for two hours on

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foreign affairs; Dov Joseph, who spoke on the sad state of the Jewish Agency's finances; and author Chaim Hazaz, who discussed the interaction of Hebrew literature and the Zionist movement in what was widely acclaimed as a most instructive, though esoteric, lecture.

EBAN KINDLES A SPARK

But the man who really fired the Congress was Minister of Education and Culture Abba Eban. In a brilliant oration on Tuesday morning, Eban urged a powerful educational surge forward to prevent Israel from becoming a cultural backwater.

This, he said, should work both ways, with Jewish scientists from the Diaspora enriching Israel's intellectual bloodstream, gifted Israeli teachers going abroad and Jewish youth coming here for study.

He announced that Israel's universities, research institutes and secondary schools were open to Jewish youth from abroad and that his Ministry was ready to co-operate with the Agency in such projects, including the establishment of special agricultural and vocational boarding schools.

Special unit: Eban announced that he intended setting up within his Ministry a special unit to co-ordinate educational and cultural affairs with the Agency and other Jewish organisations.

"Never before has the Jewish people in the Diaspora been so abundantly blessed with scientific and spiritual assets, never before has it been so distinguished by victories of the mind as today," Eban declared. "But those who have scored these conquests, the scientists of our



A HINT FROM THE CITY FATHERS?
The only clean sweep was outside the hall

nation—have we seen them here this week?

"A modest percentage of the Jewish people's intellectual assets in the world would have solved many of the State's most vital problems." Within the whole complex of the attraction of immigrants, Eban saw particular urgency in the need to bring over thousands of those Jews who had risen to great heights "on the ladder of education, research and cultural creativity."

Key to security: Israel, he went on, was called upon to make a supreme educational effort. "Education is the key

to our security, it is only by means of high qualitative superiority that two millions can confront fifty millions."

They had to inject into their Hebrew education the concept of a nation whose life was not confined within its narrow geographical limits.

"We should not be a small people dwelling along the Mediterranean coast in the current century, but an eternal people marching ahead of the confines of time and space. Provincialism can apply to time as well as to space—and he who lives in the present is doomed to provincialism."

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EXECUTIVE MERRY-GO-ROUND

PARTIES CLAMOUR FOR PRIZES

The establishment of a new Jewish Agency Executive, originally set for Wednesday, was struck off the Congress timetable at the beginning of the week, and no new date was set after those parties clamouring for a spicier chunk of the meat turned the negotiations into a virtual free for all.

Dr. Israel Goldstein's agreement to accept the Chairmanship (at Goldmann's insistence) was made only on his own behalf, his Confederation made clear. Despite his insistence that there be a single Chairmanship of the Executive, the Confederation refused to "drop" Rose Halprin, and presented him with an ultimative demand not to "go it alone."

The European section of the Confederation is particularly unhappy about Dr. Goldstein's acceptance, as they consider that the Keren Hayesod Presidency is a post that better fits his abilities.

Rotating Chairmanship proposed: Goldstein's demand also ran counter to the feelings of the Neumann Confederation of General Zionists who demanded the New York Chairmanship, on the grounds that it was unjust for the other Confederation to have both Chairmanships as well as the Presidency, Goldmann being considered a Confederation man despite strict non-identification on his part.

Goldmann tried to solve the dispute by proposing a rotating Chairmanship in New York of all four full members—Neumann, Halprin, Kirschblum and Segal. Although they have not yet accepted this suggestion, the Confederation have already started arguing over whether the post would be a Chairmanship or a Vice-Chairmanship.

Meanwhile, posts of secondary importance were being traded between the Ichud Olami and other Congress parties. The Ichud negotiators—Knesset Members Itzhak Korn and Meir Argov, and Dr. Levenberg and Eliahu Dobkin—offered Mapam the Information and Organisation departments (which are to be merged), as well as a Vice-Chairmanship in New York.

No Treasury candidate: The Absorption department was offered to Ahdut Avodah (Aharon Zisling, Israel's first Minister of Agriculture). The Economic department and Companies Bureau were suggested for the Neumann General Zionists, Aliyah and Religious Education for Mizrahi, and the Treasury for Mapai themselves. Although Dov Joseph has announced his resignation from the Treasury, no other candidate has been found so far.

Mapai also wants the departments of Education in the Diaspora, Youth and Hechalutz, and Settlement, and the deputy chairmanships of Settlement and Absorption. The Neumann Zionists have demanded the Keren Hayesod Chairmanship. Meir Grossman's department of External Relations is to come under the Chairman of the Executive.

Another question not yet settled is Herut's participation. Dr. Goldmann continues to be in favour, but the Israeli General Zionists are opposed. The Goldstein-Halprin Confederation favours it, but there is a division of opinion among some of the Confederation's major constituents. The British, for example, are against it.

No final agreement: These agreements and demands are not yet final. One ques-

tion not dealt with so far is that of fraternal and associate members whom Goldmann wants to have represented on the new Executive. The Ichud has left this open for the President's decision.

Of course, all secondary posts will also be affected by the outcome of the Chairmanship question.

BRITISH MIZRACHI PLEA FOR RE-HEARING REJECTED

In a two-hour session on Monday, the Congress Court angrily rejected the demand of the Executive for a re-hearing of the Mizrahi appeal against the election results in Britain. Zvi Lurie argued, on behalf of the Executive, that such a re-hearing should be granted, because the Mizrahi movement was deeply rooted in Zionism, and the British Zionist movement was the second largest in the world.

The composition of the Court and

counsel was the same as during the main hearings. Stanley Jackson, for the British Election Committee, said that a re-hearing would be unconstitutional. Mizrahi cited a letter from the 1933 Prague Congress, at which it was decided that a case may be re-opened if elections are annulled or supplementary elections have to be held.

Jackson said that this had no bearing on the British case, and was strongly supported by Dr. Lauterbach. Court President Krongold readily admitted the importance of the Mizrahi, but said that to permit the re-hearing of their case would throw all the other election results wide open.

Without full discussion: In rejecting their application, he criticised the Executive by implication for having recommended a re-hearing without consulting Dr. Lauterbach and without full discussion of the entire matter and its implications.

LETTERS

ZIONISM FOR SUBURBIA

Sir,—In the course of the thought-provoking signed article "Zionism for Suburbia" in the current issue of the JEWISH OBSERVER you say that Israel has made possible "the normalisation of Diaspora Jewry," and continue: "Every Jew should be able and should be encouraged to acquire Israeli citizenship whether he lives in Israel or in the Diaspora." I do not propose now to examine the policy here suggested from the point of view of its practicability or acceptability; but I am curious to know in what sense its success would in your opinion normalise the Jews of the Diaspora. It would mean, in present conditions, that something like four-fifths of the citizens of Israel, being domiciled outside its territory, would be unable in practice either to enjoy the rights and privileges, or to fulfil the obligations, that normally flow from citizenship of Israel. Is that your idea of a "normal" situation, either for the State of Israel or for Diaspora Jewry?

Leon Simon

Briardale Gardens,
London, N.W.3.

[Sir Leon is hardly doing himself justice; or me. Clearly, my suggestion that those Jews who wish to be wholly identified with Israel while continuing to live in the Diaspora should take Israeli nationality, was no more intended as a black-and-white solution than the In-gathering meant that all Jews in the Diaspora would move to Israel. In a way, the same thing has happened with the Irish, the Swiss and to some extent the British. A considerable number spend their lives abroad, but they retain their

nationality. A further considerable number become naturalised citizens of their country of residence, but retain in many cases an emotional and even an organisational link with the mother country. This is a process, not an overnight solution. I am increasingly convinced that this may become one of the most significant aspects of Zionism in our time. It needs a great deal more study and serious consideration; not out-of-hand rejection.—J.K.]

MOSAIC

Sir,—In your review of the Jewish Youth Council's magazine *Mosaic* (December 30, 1960) you stated that you "like the first number of *Mosaic* . . . by and large it is fun—intelligent fun. But what converted me was *Mosaic's* irreverence. It is no respecter of institutions or their exponents, be they Dayan Swift or Lady C . . ."

It is not the policy of *Mosaic* to print articles which are irreverent. As a magazine reflecting all Jewish youth, we are certainly outspoken, perhaps impatiently so, and we do not respect false fronts, however well established. But this is not irreverence.

On the contrary, we want to encourage respect for true values in any sphere, and our criticisms are always intended to be constructive. This is in line with the Jewish Youth Council itself, which reflects the spontaneous desire of youth of all shades of opinion—uncluttered by adult prejudices—to revitalise its ideas and activities, particularly in the sphere of education.

G. Baron Cohen
Editor, *Mosaic*.

51 West Heath Court,
London, N.W.11.

ISRAELI ENTERPRISE

A Jewish Observer — Israel Periodicals Panorama

SOME LIKE IT HOT, OTHERS COLD

STOVES FOR ISRAELIS, FRIDGES FOR AFRICANS

At the very edge of Jerusalem, overlooking a landscape of outstanding beauty, stands the Friedmann factory, the country's oldest producer of stoves and refrigerators.

The smithy in which the firm's founder started work as a tinsmith thirty-five years ago, still forms part of the modern plant's complex, and new buildings are constantly being added to make room for a growing labour force and increasing production.

At the beginning, there were just old Friedmann and his two sons—both of whom are still active in the firm—but the total staff has now grown to 500. Ten per cent of them are engineers and technical staff, many engaged in research for the production of new and better models.

Largest supplier: Attached to the research laboratory is a special assembly shop where cooking and heating stoves from all over the world are put through their paces in order to see whether anything can be learned from them to provide improved cooking for Israel's housewives—and those abroad—as well as more heat—and fewer smells—in the homes of a country where central heating is still the exception rather than the rule.

With an annual turnover of £5 million, Friedmann is today the largest supplier of paraffin heaters for the domestic market and almost the only exporter of paraffin cooking stoves. Exports, which in 1958 stood at \$40,000, rose to over \$100,000 in 1959, and the 1960 figure stands at over \$150,000.

Gas is largely replacing paraffin for cooking in Israel, but paraffin cookers enjoy a big demand in Iran and many

African countries. Heaters and refrigerators are mainly earmarked for the home market, and the Friedmann-Korly is today a strong competitor both for price and quality with other locally produced refrigerators.

Heavy competition: The Baby-Korly has proved a favourite with bachelors and young couples, both from the size point of view and that of price—it costs £360, or about £70.

Competition is heavy, so Friedmann has had to place more emphasis than ever on quality and service. This is to the benefit of the consumer in a country where, contrary to popular myth, heating is essential in winter, and refrigeration not a luxury during the remainder of the year.

Experimental export shipments of heaters and refrigerators were made in 1960, and the company hopes to develop this part of the export business—especially small refrigerators to Africa.

High added value: All plastic parts—paraffin containers for heaters and the entire inside finish of refrigerators are now produced in Israel, so the added value of exports has risen to nearly seventy per cent.

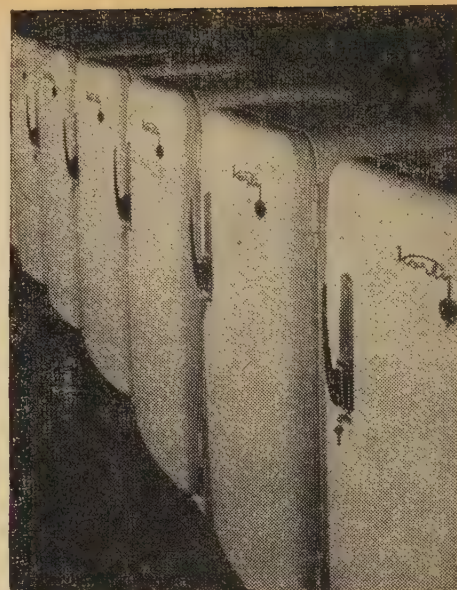
MONEY COMES TO MONEY

BANKS CASH IN ON DEMAND

from Yohanan Ramati

Jerusalem:

In 1959, there was a marked improvement in the profitability of Israeli banking institutions. Their profits totalled £9.6 million—77.4 per cent (or £4.2 million) more than in 1958. During the same period, the banks' own capital expanded by only 19.7 per cent. Profits, therefore, equalled 31.9 per cent of own capital in 1959, as against only 20.1 per cent in 1958. They were ten per cent of total income in 1959 as against seven per cent in 1958.



KORLY REFRIGERATORS
Putting the freeze on Africa

There were several reasons for these developments. By and large, it may be said that Israel banks have been benefiting from the high rates of interest obtaining in the country, which is chronically short of credit and still cannot afford to satisfy all demands for it without giving a fillip to inflation.

In 1958, the average rate of interest charged on bank loans was 8.2 per cent per annum. In 1959, it rose to 8.7 per cent, and would have been considerably higher, had the average not included loans granted from Government deposits for various development purposes at relatively low rates of interest.

More linked loans: It should be noted that, while the official interest rate on unlinked bank loans is 11 per cent per annum, only $6\frac{1}{2}$ or at most $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum may be charged on loans linked to the dollar or the cost-of-living index. These latter now comprise a larger proportion of loans granted than in previous years.

The smaller banking institutions, chiefly credit co-operative societies, which played an important part in the financial life of the country during its early years, are now very much in retreat, and are not nearly as profitable as the bigger institutions.

Last year, the societies' profits accounted for just nine per cent of their own capital—as against 26.3 per cent in the case of the banks—and their number continued to contract.

Size counts: Among the banks themselves, the "Big Three" (Bank Leumi Le-Israel B.M., the Israel Discount Bank B.M., and the Workers' Bank) are consistently increasing their share of the

		<u>22.12</u>	<u>29.12</u>	
	DOLLAR BONDS	92.5	94.2	TENDENCY: DOLLAR BONDS : FIRM C.O.L. BONDS : FIRM SHARES : FIRM CABLES : UNIONBANK ADDRESS: 6-8 AKHUZAT BAYIT ST., TEL-AVIV, ISRAEL
	C.O.L. BONDS	102.6	103.8	
	SHARES	319.0	328.3	
For Investments consult				

cake. It seems that in Israeli banking, size tells.

The surprisingly small amount paid in "taxes and donations" by the banking institutions appears to be partly due to the fact that the taxes they paid in 1958 and 1959 related in part to less profitable periods. The amounts are likely to increase considerably in 1961.

The institutions employed 7,299 persons in 1959, of whom only 963 worked in credit co-operatives. Yet there were 27 banks and 42 co-operatives. Deposits totalled £1,019 million, and loans nearly £682 million. The increase in deposits as against 1958 was 24.8 per cent, and in loans only 13.6 per cent. This would appear to indicate a much better liquidity situation.

Not easy to restrict credit: Bank of Israel Governor David Horowitz will not find it easy to keep credit restricted to the optimum level. And under such circumstances it is also more difficult to channel credit to the productive sectors of the economy.

TEL AVIV STOCK EXCHANGE ENDS YEAR ON FIRM NOTE

The end of the year 1960 saw strengthening and firmness in all categories of bonds quoted on the Stock

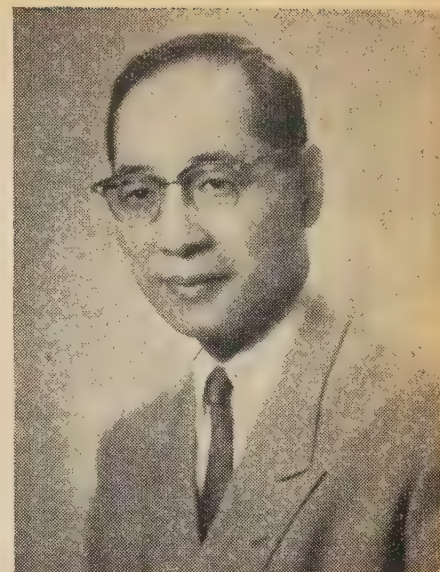
Exchange. Practically all dollar-linked bonds were higher, raising the Union Bank Securities Index from 92.5 on December 22 to 94.2 on December 29, thereby regaining more than one-third of the loss during last month.

Cost-of-living-linked-bonds were also firmer. The Union Bank Index for this category rose from 102.6 on December 22 to 103.8 on December 29, a record for the year 1960. Apparently the higher taxes and the many wage claims which are expected to be realised in the near future, induced investors to acquire debentures linked to the cost-of-living index category of investments, which had been neglected for a long time.

Prices of ordinary shares also moved up. The Index rose from 319 on December 22 to 328.3 on December 29, thereby gaining almost 3 per cent on average during one week.

Year-end quotations are only fractionally below the highest quotations 1960 has seen so far, and for some shares new records were achieved. Especially firm were Bank Leumi: 393; Palestine Potash: 325; and Teva: 265.

Although many issues are expected in the first month of the new year, the Tel-Aviv stock market ended 1960 in an optimistic mood.



JAPANESE MINISTER YOSHIHARU TAKENO
Judo and the Philharmonic

STRENGTHENING CONTACTS WITH JAPAN SCOPE FOR TRADE AND CULTURAL EXPANSION

"The general prospect of closer relations between my country and Israel appears to me to be very favourable, since both nations are determined to build up their countries on the basis of mutual help." These were the words of Yoshiharu Takeno, Japan's new Minister to Israel.

During the three months he has been here, he has been "amazed at the speedy development of the economy, both in terms of construction and agriculture."

Takeno is of the opinion that there is great scope for further development of Israel-Japanese trade relations. In 1959, Japan imported from this country potash (£552,000), copper cement (£476,000) and phosphates (£91,000), a total of £1,119,000. This corresponded to 0.7 per cent of Israel's total exports.

Japanese restrictions lifted: The corresponding figure for 1958 amounted to 0.2 per cent. During the first 9 months of 1960, Israel's exports to Japan rose to £1,533,900 or 0.9 per cent of total exports, showing a continued rise.

With the easing of import restrictions in Japan, Israel will in future be able to add polished diamonds to her list of export goods, importing from Japan in turn cattle feed, textile spinning equipment, cameras and other optical goods, as well as machinery and industrial equipment. Zim's projected direct shipping service from Elath should help to strengthen trade ties between the two countries.

Apart from purely economic ties, the Minister feels that cultural relations will

BANK INCOME

	If thousands 1958	1959	Percentage Increase or Decrease
Interest and commission on loans and bills discounted	50,606	59,849	+18.3
Commission on banking services ...	15,168	18,834	+24.2
Interest on deposits in other banks ...	5,169	7,154	+38.4
Foreign currency transactions, insurance trusteeships, etc. ...	2,934	4,122	+40.5
Subsidiary companies	482	645	+33.8
Income from securities	2,688	4,881	+81.6
Sales of property	63	62	- 1.6
Total	77,110	95,547	+23.9

BANK EXPENDITURE

	If thousands 1958	1959	Percentage Increase or Decrease
Wages, salaries and social benefit payments	32,876	37,647	+14.5
Interest on deposits	22,689	29,281	+29.1
Administrative overheads	10,625	12,977	+22.1
Interest and commission paid to other banks	979	1,132	+15.6
Interest on loans and debentures ...	985	968	- 1.7
Depreciation	1,522	1,810	+18.9
Bad debts and bad debt reserve ...	531	455	-14.3
Taxes and donations	1,501	1,694	+12.9
Total	71,708	85,964	+19.9

be strengthened in the future. After the exhibition here of Japanese prints and posters, which attracted tens of thousands of visitors over a period of months, it is hoped that Japanese literature, practically unknown here, will be translated and find its readers here, and that imports of Japanese films will be greatly expanded.

Israelis in Tokyo: There are at present thirteen Japanese graduate students and research fellows attached to the Hebrew University, the Weizmann Institute and other bodies of higher learning, while three Israeli graduates have been helped by the Tokyo Government to complete their studies in Japan. There is also an Israeli who is in Japan at his own expense, to study judo.

The current appearance of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra in Japan—"a cultural exchange programme on a hitherto undreamt-of scale," according to the Minister—is helping to establish new contacts. Takeno, himself a music lover, is convinced that his countrymen will be "deeply impressed" by the I.P.O.

IN BRIEF

ISRAEL'S INVENTION

A pilot plant using an invention by the late Dr. David Aman to produce magnesium oxide and hydrochloric acid from

the magnesium chloride residue of the potash and bromine extraction processes be operating at Sdom by the spring.

The plant will be built jointly by the Ministry of Development and the Dead Sea Works at a cost of £400,000 (£80,000). The planning was carried out by the Nordac Company, which has already put up a pilot plant for the Israel Government in England, where it has been operating successfully for several months. Nordac owns the British and Belgian patent rights to the invention.

SUBSIDIES WITHDRAWN

Since November 1, the Government has withdrawn its milk subsidy of 4-4.5 agorot per litre (about 1d. per pint) from 286 urban and suburban dairies.

Last year their 3,000 dairy cows yielded 12,000,000 litres of milk (2,625,000 gallons).

The withdrawal of subsidies is part of the "farming for farmers only" policy of Minister of Agriculture Moshe Dayan, which is aimed at the consolidation and expansion of farming in outlying areas, particularly development regions.

ISRAELI ENTERPRISE is prepared by the Jewish Observer—Israel Periodicals, 13 Montefiore Street, Tel Aviv. Phone: 65882 and 63303.

PERSONAL

THE ENGAGEMENT is announced of Eleanor, the youngest daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Morris Zlotsky of 513 Commercial Road, E.1 to Michael, the only son of Mrs. Milly Taylor and the late Mr. Sidney Taylor of 4 Maple Road, Southsea, Hants.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Monday, January 2, 1961

ILFORD AND DISTRICT Z.S. 14 Rochester Gardens, Ilford (by courtesy of Dr. and Mrs. S. Samuels). Annual General Meeting. 8.30 p.m.

WANSTEAD AND WOODFORD Z.S. Synagogue Board Room, 20 Churchfields, E.18. Meeting. 8.30 p.m.

Wednesday, January 4

NORTH FINCHLEY AND DISTRICT Z.S. Synagogue Hall, Woodside Park Road, N.12. "The Magic of the Old Testament" illustrated lecture by Laurence H. Bunker. 8.30 p.m.

Thursday, January 5

MUSWELL HILL Z.S. 81 Cranley Gardens, N.10 (by courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. M. Sorsky). Annual General Meeting. Speaker: Uri Carin on "Economic Opportunities and Middle-Class Settlement". 8 p.m.

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JPA-JNF NEWS

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FUND RAISING PROGRAMMES FOR THE COMING DECADE

K.H. AND K.K.L. DELEGATES AT JERUSALEM CONFERENCES

The impact of the pro-Israel fund-raising movement upon the organisational life of Jewry in the Diaspora was discussed by Dr. Nahum Goldmann in a speech he made to the Keren Hayesod conference, meeting on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the body, in Jerusalem at the end of December.

Goldmann's 'vacuum': According to the Zionist and World Jewish Congress leader, these fund-raising drives constituted a strong emotional link between Israel and the Diaspora. In his view, a vacuum in Jewish life would ensue if they were to stop. But he gave no hint that organised activities to help Israel's development were likely to discontinue in the near future. On the contrary, he drew a picture of what Israel would become if the country ceased henceforth to accept aid from the Jews abroad. "The Israelis would degenerate into a bare-foot fellahin, of which the world has plenty," he declared.

Chairman of the United Appeal Eliahu Dobkin described projects that were now being planned to settle tens of thousands of families in the Negev and mountain areas of the State. The immense funds required for these purposes impelled them to double the voluntary contributions received from abroad, he said.

A figure of \$1,000 million was mentioned as the minimum required to complete the integration of these newcomers who had arrived during the past 12 years and to ensure the speedy absorption of those who would be seeking entry in the coming decade.

Ben-Zvi on K.H. role: In a message to the conference, Israel's President Itzhak Ben-Zvi, said: "Great and mighty things have been achieved with the help of volunteers among our people. We have created something out of nothing. We have had the privilege of witnessing the miracle of the renaissance of our people in its homeland, a miracle for which generations in Israel prayed and hoped. But this privilege carries with it equal responsibility.

"The ingathering and absorption of the exiles, the amalgamation of the communities and tribes and their integration into the creative pattern of a single productive people, all demand from the

whole of Jewry a demonstration of the full strength of its generosity to consummate these goals.

"Let your response on behalf of the Keren Hayesod continue to serve in the future as an expression of the bond of brotherhood and of the deep-rooted Jewish identification with the State of Israel."

Livestock needed: A warning that Israel could not for long carry the incubus of uneconomic farming settlements was given to the conference by Minister of Finance Levi Eshkol. Reviewing the economic growth of 480 settlements comprising 33,000 farming units, he disclosed that only "a few scores" were completely self-supporting. Livestock and new equipment involving immense expenditure still had to be provided for most of them before they could be termed so.

"Surely those who come to us from the camps of Europe and the ghettos of North Africa and the dispersions of the Yemen and Iraq have a right to economic as well as political freedom!" he asserted. Mr. Eshkol stressed further that the longer this is postponed, the more expensive it would become.

J.N.F. parley: Several of those leaders speaking at the Keren Hayesod conference had, a few days earlier, addressed a similar world conference of J.N.F. workers, on which a brief report was given in our issue last week. Mr. Eshkol himself was one of them, and he had referred to the recently ratified agreement between the Jewish National Fund and the Government of Israel. He pointed out that this agreement implied an act of trust by the Government of Israel in the J.N.F. and in all those among world Jewry whom it represented, to continue the task of bringing the soil back to life.

Speaking in Yiddish, Dr. Nahum Goldmann had observed to the assembled J.N.F. leaders that "the Fund has created a language of facts which is understood by Jews everywhere." With regard to the land agreement, he considered this to be an ideal solution of the problem of State and People.

The K.K.L. conference was described by an observer as "an all-out war on Israel's wastes and desolation." What was involved had been detailed earlier by Joseph Weitz, the country's top land-re-



Israel's President greets British J.N.F. leader Rosser Chinn during a reception in Jerusalem given by Mr. and Mrs. Ben-Zvi for delegates to the world J.N.F. conference. The introduction is being made by Jacob Tsur, while the smiling face in the background belongs to Dr. S. Lowy. Premier Ben-Gurion also received Rosser Chinn, who was accompanied by Mrs. Chinn and Ram Haviv.

clamation expert. In a break-down he gave of the 625,000 acres of desert land awaiting development, 200,000 acres would be prepared for agriculture and the rest afforested with 220 million trees. Eleven regions of the country were involved, from the hills neighbouring Safad to the roadworks for Elath in the Negev. Every modern technique would be employed for this immense programme.

Proclamation: The K.K.L. Conference concluded with this Proclamation: "The Conference calls for a full and equal partnership between the Jewries inside and outside Israel. The symbols of the Fund have occupied a place of honour in Jewish homes the world over; through its traditional and special projects, men, women and children have been able to identify themselves in a personal and concrete manner with the rebirth of Zion.

"Fully aware of the new era in the annals of the Keren Kayemeth, it calls upon the Jewish people to demonstrate their faith in the eternal future of Israel by an act of creation—by turning desert and desolation into fields and farms, forests and highways, thus changing the map of our ancient homeland which is the map of Jewish destiny. This is the time for the clear mind, the great heart and the ready hand. Generations to come will look back upon us as the builders of the Third Jewish Commonwealth. Our faith today will create the reality of tomorrow. We shall not be found wanting."

THE CLOSING DATE FOR ENTRY TO THE J.N.F. NATIONAL BRIDGE TOURNAMENT

is

MONDAY, 23rd JANUARY, 1960

If you have not already entered,
please apply to:—

Miss H. Silver, Jewish National
Fund, 65 Southampton Row,
London, W.C.1 (MUSEUM 6111) for
Application Form and further
details (Entry Fee 2 gns per person)

TREE INSCRIPTIONS

A grove of 1,000 trees in memory of Marks Brass formerly of Dublin by the Keren Kayemeth LeIsrael; 1,000 trees in the name of Roger Andrew Kreitman on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his parents; 100 trees in the name of Geoffrey Bruce Hoffman on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his parents; 75 trees in the name of Natalie Horowitz on the occasion of her 74th birthday by the Kenya W.I.Z.O.; 70 trees in memory of Ada Rose Garman by her husband, sons and daughter; 60 trees in the name of Sonia Anne Sondhelm on the occasion of her birth by Ilse and Walter S. Sondhelm; 60 trees in the name of Michael Chesler on the occasion of his barmitzvah by Ellen and Kenneth Hyman; 44 trees in the names of Gerald Gershon Strong and Sonia Biener on the occasion of their marriage by the Merseyside J.P.A. committee.

Forty trees in memory of Simon Loewi, Mina Loewi, Sigfried Loewi, and Bella Abraham by Selma Sondhelm; 30 trees in the name of Martin Silverstone by his parents; 30 trees in the name of David Silverstone by his parents; 30 trees in the name of Mrs. R. Keizelman and in memory of Rev. B. Keizelman by Mrs. R. Keizelman; 25 trees in the names of Alex and Stella Margulies on the occasion of their silver wedding by John, Evelyn and Helen Shaftesley; 25 trees in the names of Alexander and Stella Margulies on the occasion of their silver wedding by their nephew and niece, Ian and Anita Samuels; 15 trees in the names of Alexander and Stella Margulies on the occasion of their silver wedding by their aunt Esther; 15 trees in memory of Solomon and Sarah Nathan by Olive Nathan; 15 trees in the name of Louis Froemberg on the occasion of his 70th birthday by Sophie Froemberg; 13 trees in the names of Frances and Danny Cane on the occasion of their son's barmitzvah by the Stamford Hill W.I.Z.O. group; 13 trees in the name of David Roy Pollack on the occasion of his barmitzvah by Eileen Jackson; 13 trees in remembrance of Dr. Walter Muskat's birthday by his wife Nelly.

NEWCASTLE SUMMING-UP

There were over 400 contributors in Newcastle-upon-Tyne to the 1960 J.P.A. campaign and, together with the Kol Nidre effort, over £15,000 was raised—a creditable performance for a community of 700 families. These facts emerged at a wind-up meeting held at the home of joint chairman Louis Myers last week.

Treasurer Dr. S. M. Mark reported that only in the 1956-7 Suez crisis campaign had a sum larger than this been raised. The meeting conveyed the community's thanks to Mr. Myers and other members of the executive for the high results achieved with very little expense involved.

During a discussion on future plans, it was decided to invite a number of responsible young members of the community to join the present committee. The work, shouldered by a handful of people, could be made much easier by additional strength. It was pointed out that those already working for this important Appeal derived great satisfaction from their efforts in giving positive support to Israel.

The executive for 1961 is as follows:

L. Jacobson, hon. president; L. Myers, P. Cussins, joint chairmen; G. Cowan, vice-president; M. Shaw, S. Tavroges, Dr. S. Woolf, vice-chairmen; Dr. S. M. Mark, hon. treasurer; A. H. Ingram, hon. secretary.

BOXING TOURNAMENT

The 12th annual amateur boxing tournament organised by the Glasgow Blue and White committee was held in St. Andrew's Hall, where a capacity audience saw an international programme, part of which was televised. As a result of this event, £4,000 was raised for the J.N.F.

Responsible for arranging the programme were the committee's president, Nathan Robinson, who was also in charge of the 200-page brochure, and Philip Gaya.

From the figures available, it appears that this tournament is the biggest financial success of the last 12 years.

ARABS HEAR ABOUT J.N.F

Students from many nations, including the Arab states and Pakistan, gathered recently at an evening arranged in Manchester by Mrs. Naomi Coleman, J.N.F. Youth and Education organiser.

It was a varied programme that included a film show and Israel dances.

Kiryat Gat link: Manchester children were linked with Israel during Chanukah by films and talks arranged by the local J.N.F. Education department.

At King David Juniors School, Brian Gouldman (B'nai Akiva) and Arie Chapman (of the Jewish Agency) described the festival of Chanukah in Israel and arranged for the children to correspond with a school in Kiryat Gat.



Lunch-hour class in Hebrew in progress at J.N.F. head office. Some members of the staff who have elected to give up part of their lunch-hour to study Hebrew are shown here with their teacher, David Barkar, of the Youth and Education department. Mr. Barkar organised the class in response to requests by the staff members themselves that they turn their employment at the Jewish National Fund into an educational activity. Regular attendance predicts Mr. Barkar, will ensure the creation of 'reasonable' linguists in six months.

JPA - JNF NEWS

BRIDGE TROPHY FOR SOUTHEND

A trophy to be presented to the local Southend and Westcliff winners of the Bridge tournament is to be donated by Leon Feitelson.

This was announced when the Southend and Westcliff Bridge committee held its inaugural meeting recently at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. Lewis.

The following were elected as officers: Maurice Schram, chairman; Mrs. Schram, hon. secretary; Miss Schram, treasurer.

Official closing date for entries to the Tournament is Monday, January 23. Entry forms are available on application to J.N.F. Head Office. The fee is two guineas per competitor. This year the Tournament takes in more towns and districts than ever before.

BEQUEST TO J.P.A.

A bequest of £3,000 has just been received by the Joint Palestine Appeal. It comes from the estate of the late Morris Mandel, of Southport. Mr. Mandel died last July, and his other generous bequests included gifts to Southport charities and the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

THIS WEEK'S BEST BOXES

N. LONDON: Mr. Schama, 40 Bergholt Crescent, N.16, £5.16.0. Mr. Lederman, 28 Osbaldeston Road, N.16, £5.6.9. Mr. W. Rich, 51 Houndesden Road, Winchmore Hill, N.21, £5.1.0. Mrs. C. Wittenberg, 90 Bethune Road, N.16, £4.0.0. Mr. J. Miller, 7 Cambridge Gardens, Winchmore Hill, N.21, £3.4.0. Mrs. Lauer, 93 Cranwich Road, N.16, £2.10.0. Mr. Deal, 26 Bergholt Crescent, N.16, £2.10.0. Mr. W. Lukom, 23 Carlton Terrace, Palmers Green, N.18, £2.9.0. Mr. R. Fagelston, 46 Hardwicke Road, N.13, £2.2.0. Mr. J. Less, 100 Fairholt Road, N.16, £2.2.0.

E. LONDON: Mrs. B. Cohen, 35 Upper Clapton Road, E.5, £2.5.9.

W. LONDON: Mrs. Mendelson, 20 Nassau Street, W.1, £4.4.0. International Forwarding Agency, 13/17 Rathbone Street, W.1, £4.2.9. Lasky's Radio, 42 Tottenham Court Road, W.1, £4.0.0. B. and G. Leather Cloth, 147 Cleveland Street, W.1, £2.16.0. Gran and Co., 27 Eastcastle Street, W.1, £2.10.6. Mr. Wollner, 87 Dean Street, W.1, £2.2.0. Messrs. Jay and Son, 26 Percy Street, W.1, £2.0.0.

N.W. LONDON: Mr. Melkman, 24 Hillfield Road, N.W.6, £3.12.0. Mr. H. Graham, 39 Embassy House, West End Lane, N.W.6, £3.3.10. Mr. Richard Adler, 95b Priory Road, N.W.6, £2.12.0. Mr. S. Finkelstein, 4 Gladys Road, N.W.6, £2.6.3. Mr. A. Susskind, 9 St. James Mansions, West End Lane, N.W.6, £2.0.0. Mr. L. Knobil, 11 St. James Mansions, West End Lane, N.W.6, £2.0.0. Mr. and Mrs. Leifer, 70 Golders Manor Drive, N.W.11, £2.0.0. Mrs. J. Bogush, 27 Western Avenue, N.W.11, £2.0.0. Mr. G. Naylor, 22 Woodstock Avenue, N.W.11, £2.2.0.

EDGWARE: Mr. and Mrs. Rotholz, 48 Northolme Gardens, E8.11.3. Mrs. Shine, 35 Cheyneys Avenue, Canons Park, £2.0.0.

ENFIELD: Mr. Mossack, 80 Park Avenue, £5.0.0.

HARROW: Mr. Liev, 24 Malvern Avenue, £2.0.0. Mr. S. Fasht, 64 Imperial Drive, £2.0.0. Dr. N. G. Strachan, 71 Sudbury Court Drive, £2.0.0.

ILFORD: Mrs. Conway, 46 Stonehall Avenue, £4.0.0. Mr. L. Bagel, 9 Royston Gardens, £2.13.7. Mrs. B. Mendel, 5 Royston Gardens, £2.1.0.

NORTHWOOD: Dr. C. Nemeth, 15 Wolsey Road, Moor Park, £2.0.0.

DUBLIN: Mrs. Y. Boland, Iveragh, Shelbourne Road, £4.5.6. Mrs. Becky Isaacs, 51 Lower Kimmage Road, £4.5.0. Mr. J. Spiro, 54 Rathdown Park, £3.13.6. Mrs. Wagenheim, 2 St. Kevin's Road, £2.18.2. Mr. C. L. Baker, 55 Cowper Road, £2.16.6. Mrs. M. Ellis, Rosario, Temple Gardens, £2.12.0. Mr. G. Gilbert, 40 Merton Road, £2.12.0. Mr. E. Marcus, 52 Hannaville Park, Terenure, £2.10.6. Mrs. Caplin, 2 Raymond Street, £2.10.2. Mr. J. Y. Marcus, 60 Hannaville Park, £2.10.0. Mr. L. D. Jackson, 21 Rathmines Park, £2.8.6. Mr. M. Josephson, 27 Eaton Square, £2.5.0. Mr. B. Davies, 28 Ashdale Road, £2.2.0. Mr. M. Green, 15 Westfield Road, £2.2.0. Mr. H. A. Leon, 1 Richview Park, £2.2.0. Prof. J. Weingreen, Longacre, Upper Kilmacud Road, £2.2.0. Mr. Lovitch, 17 Tudor Road, £2.0.0.

HIGH WYCOMBE: Mrs. E. Guttmann, Menorah, Daws Hill Lane, £2.2.0.

RUISLIP: Rev. I. Wilner, 57 Shenley Avenue, £3.0.4. Mr. C. Caruz, 24 Hardy Avenue, £2.15.0. Mr. M. Kingston, 23 Eversley Crescent, £2.14.8. Rev. M. Segal, 2 Victoria Road, £2.9.6. Mr. D. Romain, 29 Kingsend, £2.3.8. Mrs. A. Zigmund, 19 Kingsend, £2.0.3.

SHEFFIELD: Mr. H. Bass, 144 Whirlodale Road, 7, £18.4.8. Mr. A. Newman, 100 Abbeydale Road South, 7, £9.11.6. Mr. H. Hyson, 142 Whirlowdale Road, 7, £9.1.6. Dr. Fleming, £2.10.0. Mr. D. Brown, 123 Dobcroft Road, 7, £2.4.6. Mr. D. Gore, 169 Whirlowdale Road, 7, £2.2.0. Mrs. Benson, 240 Millhouse Lane, £2.0.0. Dr. H. Glynn, 498 Bellhouse Road, £2.0.0. Mr. A. D. Picker, 62 Western Road, 10, £2.0.0.

SOUTH SHIELDS: Mrs. H. Marks, 45 Tynedale Road, £2.7.0. Mr. J. Kersh, 112 Sunderland Road, £2.2.0. Mr. L. Saville, 167 King George Road, £2.2.0.

WELWYN GARDEN CITY: Miss G. Lichtigfeld, Fearnley Road, £10.0.0.



The Barmitzvah Forest in Israel

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